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THE

DECLARATION

OF THE

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OF THE

KINGDOM

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SCOTLAND,

Containing the Claim of Right, and the Offer of the CROWN to Their Majesties, King WILLIAM and Queen MART:

Together with the Citievanees Represented by the Lantes; and Their Majesties Oath at Their Acceptance of the CROWN.



Edinburgh, Printed by the Helr of Andrew Anderson, by Otder of Parliaments

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Edinburgh, the Eleventh day of April, 1689.

Hereas King Fames the Seventh, being a profest Papist, did Assume the Regal Power, and Acted as King, without ever taking the Oath required by Law, whereby the King, at His Access to the Government, is obliged to Swear, to maintain the Protestant Religion, and to Rule the People according to the Laudable Laws; and did by the Advice of Wicked and Evil Counsellers, Invade the Fundamental Constitution of this Kingdom, and Altered it from a Legal Limited Monarchy, to an Arbitrary Despotick Power; And in a publick Proclamation, asserted an Absolute Power, to cass, anull and dissable all the Laws, particularly Arraigning the Laws, establishing the Protestant Religion, and did Exerce that Power, to the Subversion of the Protestant Religion, and to the Violation of the Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom.

By Erecting Publick Schools, and Societies of the fessits; and not only allowing Mass to be publickly said, but also Inverting Protestant Chappels and Churches to publick Mass-Houses, contrary to the E-rich Laws

By allowing Popisto Books to be Printed, and dispersed by a Gift to a Popisto Printer; Designing him Printer to His Majesties Houshold, Colledge

and Chappel, contrary to the Laws.

By taking the Children of Protestant Noblemen and Gentlemen, sending and keeping them abroad, to be bred Papists, making great Fonds and Dotations to Popish Schools and Colledges abroad; bestowing Pensions upon Priests, and perverting Protestants from their Religion, by offers of Places, Preferments and Pensions.

By dif-arming Protestants, while at the same time he Imployed Papists in the Places of greatest Trust, Civil and Military; Such as Chancellor, Secretaries, Privy Counsellers, and Lords of Session, thrusting out Protestants; to make Room for Papists, and entrusting the Forts and Magazins of the King-lom in their hands.

By Imposing Oaths contrary to Law.

By giving Gifts and Grants for exacting Money, without Consent of Parliament, or Convention of Estates.

By Levying, or keeping on Foot a standing Army in time of Peace, without Consent of Parliament, which Army did exact Locality, free and dry Quarters.

By Imploying the Officers of the Army, as Judges through the King-dom, and Imposing them where there were Heretable Offices and Juris-dictions, by whom many of the Leidges were put to death summarly, without Legal Tryal, Jury or Record.

By Imposing Exorbitant Fines, to the Value of the Parties Estates, Exacting Extravagant Bale; and disposing Fines and Forefaultures before any Process or Conviction.

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By Imprisoning Persons without expressing the Reason, and delaying to

put them to Tryal.

By causing Pursue and Forefault several Persons upon stretches of old and obsolete Laws, upon frivolous and weak Pretences, upon Lame and Desective Probations; as particularly the late Earl of Argyl, to the Scandal and Re-

proach of the Justice of the Nation.

By Subverting the Right of the Royal Burghs, the third Estate of Parliament, Imposing upon them not only Magistrats, but also the whole Town Council, and Clerks, contrary to their Liberties, and Express Charaters without the Pretence either of Sentence, Surrender, or Consent; So that the Commissioners to Parliaments being chosen by the Magistrats and Council, the King might in effect alse well nominat that entire Estate of Parliament; and many of the saids Magistrats put in by him, were avowed Papists, and the Burghs were forced to pay Money for the Letters, Imposing these Illegal Magistrats and Councils upon them.

By sending Letters to the Chief Court of Justice, not only ordaining the Judges to stop and desist fine die to determine Causes; but also Ordering and Commanding them how to proceed, in Cases depending before them, contrary to the Express Laws; and by changing the Nature of the Judges Gifts ad vitam aut culpan, and giving them Commissions ad beneplacitum, to dispose them to Complyance with Arbitrary Courses, and turning them out of their Offices,

when they did not Comply.

By granting Personal Protections for Civil Debts, contrary to Law.

All which are utterly and directly contrary to the known Laws, Statutes and

Freedoms of this Realm.

Therefore the Estates of the Kingdom of Scotland, Find and Declare, that King James the Seventh being a Profest Papist did Assume the Regal Power, and Acted as King, without ever taking the Oath, required by Law, and hath by the Advice of Evil and Wicked Counsellers, Invaded the Fundamental Constitution of the Kingdom, and altered it from a Legal Limited Monarchy, to an Arbitrary Despotick Power, and hath Exercised the same, to the Subversion of the Protestant Religion, and the Violation of the Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom, Inverting all the Ends of Government, whereby he hath Foresaulted the Right to the Crown, and the Throne is become Vacant.

And whereas His Royal Highness, William then Prince of Orange, now King of England, whom it hath pleased Almighty GOD to make the Gloricous Instrument of delivering these Kingdoms from Popery, and Arbitrary Power, Did, by the Advice of Several Lords and Gentlemen of this Nation, at London for the time, call the Estates of this Kingdom to meet the Fourteenth of March last, In Order to such an Establishment, as that their Religion, Laws and Liberties might not be again in Danger of being Subverted, And the saids Estates being now Assembled, in a Full and Free Representative of this Nation, Taking to their most serious Consideration, the best Means for attaining the Ends aforesaid, Do, in the first Place, as their Ancestors in the like Cases have usually done, for the Vindicating and Asserting their Ancient Rights, and Liberties, Declare,

That by the Law of this Kingdom, no Papist can be King or Queen of this Realm, nor bear any Office whatfoever therein; nor can any Protestant Successor exercise the Regal Power, until He or She Swear the Coronation Oath.

That all Proclamations afferting an Absolute Power, to Case, Annull, and Disable Laws, the Erecting Schools and Colledges for Jestin, the Inverting Protestant Chappels and Churches to Publick Mass-houses, and the allowing Mass to be said, are contrary to Law.

That

That the Allowing Popilit Books to be Printed and Dispersed, is contrary

That the taking the Children of Noble-men, Gentle-men, and others, fending and keeping them abroad to be bred Papilts, the making Fonds and Dottations to Popilli Schools and Colledges, the bestowing Pensions on Priests, and the perverting Protestants from their Religion, by offers of Places, Preserments, and Pensions, are contrary to Law.

That the Difarming of Protestants, and Imploying Papists in the Places of greatest Trust, both Civil and Military, the thrusting out Protestants, to make room for Papists, and the intrusting Papists with the Forts and Magazines of the

Kingdom, are contrary to Law.

That the Imposing Oaths without Authority of Parliament, is contrary to Law.

That the giving Gifts or Grants, for raising of Money, without the consent

of Parliament, or Convention of Estates, is contrary to Law.

That the imploying the Officers of the Army as Judges through the Kingdom, or Imposing them where there were Heretable Offices and Jurisdictions, and the putting the Leidges to death summarly, and without Legal Tryal, Jury, or Record, are contrary to Law.

That the Impoling of extraordinary Fines, the exacting of exorbitant Bale, and the disposing of Fines, and Forfaultures before Sentence, are contrary to

Law.

That the Imprisoning Persons, without expressing the Reason thereof, and

delaying to put them to Tryal, is contrary to Law.

That the causing Pursue and Forefault Persons, upon stretches of old and obsolete Laws, upon frivolous and weak pretences, upon lame and defective Probation, as particularly the late Earl of Argile, are contrary to Law.

That the Nominating and Imposing the Magistrats, Councils, and Clerks, upon Burghs, contrary to their Liberties and express Charters, is contrary to

Law.

That the fending Letters to the Courts of Jultice, Ordaining the Judges to ftop or defilt from Determining Caules, or Ordaining them how to proceed in Caules depending before them, and the changing the nature of the Judges Gifts and vitam and culpam, into Commissions durante beneplucito, are contrary to Law.

That the granting Personal Protections for Civil Debts, is contrary to Law.

That the forcing the Leidges to Depone against themselves in Capital Crimes,
however the punishment be restricted, is contrary to Law.

That the uting Torture without Evidence in ordinary Crimes, is contrary to

That the fending of an Army in an Hollife manner, upon any part of the Kingdom, in a peaceable time, and exacting of Locality, and any mainter of free Quarter, is contrary to Law.

That the Charging of the Leidges with Law-borrows at the King's inflance, and the Impoling of Bonds without the Authority of Parliament, and the Suspending Advocats from their Imployments, for not Compearing when fuch Bonds were offered, were contrary to Law.

That the putting of Garrisons in privat Mens Houses in time of Peace, with-

out their confent, or the Authority of Parliament, is contrary to Law.

That the Opinions of the Lords of Sellion in the two Cafes following, were contrary to Law, viz. 10. That the concealing the demand of a Supply for a Forefaulted Person, although not given, is Treason: 20. That Persons refusing

fusing to discover what are their privat Thoughts and Judgments, in relation to points of Treason, or other mens Actions, are guilty of Treason.

That the Fyning Husbands for their Wives withdrawing from the Church,

was contrary to Law.

That Prelacy & the Superiority of any Office in the Church, above Presbyters, is and hath been a great and insupportable grievance and trouble to this Nation, and contrary to the Inclinations of the Generality of the People, ever fince the Reformation (they having Reformed from Popery by Presbyters) and therefore ought to be abolished.

That it is the Right and Priviledge of the Subjects, to Protest for Remeed of Law to the King and Parliament, against Sentences pronounced by the Lords of Session, providing the same do not stop Execution of these Sentences.

That it is the Right of the Subjects to Petition the King, and that all Impri-

forments and Profecutions for fuch Petitioning, are contrary to Law.

That for Redress of all Grievances, and for the Amending, Strengthning, and Preserving of the Laws, Parliaments ought to be frequently called, and allowed to sit, and the freedom of Speech and Debate secured to the Members.

And they do Claim, Demand, and Insist upon all and sundry the Premisses, as their undoubted Right and Liberties, and that no Declarations, Doings, or Proceedings, to the prejudice of the People, in any of the said Premisses, ought in any wise to be drawn hereafter, in Consequence or Example, but that all Forefaulturs, Fines, loss of Offices, Imprisonments, Banishments, Pursuits, Persecutions, Tortures, and rigorous Executions be considered, and the Parties Lesed be Redressed.

To which Demand of their Rights, and Redressing of their Grievances, they are particularly encouraged by his Majesty, the King of England His Declaration for the Kingdom of Scotland, of the day of October last, as being the

only means for obtaining a full Redress and Remedy therein.

Having therefore an entire Confidence, that His said Majesty, the King of England, will persect the Deliverance so far advanced by Him, and will still preserve them from the Violation of their Rights, which they have here Asserted, and from all other Attempts upon their Religion, Laws and Liberties.

The said Estates of the Kingdom of Scotland, Do Resolve that WILLIAM and MARY, King and Queen of England, France and Ireland, Be, and be Declared King and Queen of Scotland, to hold the Crown and Royal Dignity of the said Kingdom of Scotland, to Them the said King and Queen, during Their Lives, and the longest Liver of Them, and that the Sole and Full Exercise of the Regal Power, be only in, and Exercised by Him the said King, in the Names of the said King and Queen, during their Joynt Lives, and after their Decease, the said Crown and Royal Dignity of the said Kingdom, to be to the Heirs of the Body of the said Queen, which sailing, to the Princess Ann of Denmark, and the Heirs of her Body, which also sailling, to the Heirs of the Body of the said WILLIAM King of England.

And they do Pray the said King and Queen of England to accept the same

And that the Oath hereafter mentioned, be Taken by all Protestants, of whom the Oath of Allegiance, and any other Oaths and Declarations might be required by Law, in stead of them, and that the said Oath of Allegiance, and

other Oaths and Declarations may be Abrogated.

The OATH.

I A.B. Do sincerely Promise and Swear, That I will be Faithful, and bear True Allegiance to Their Majesties, King WILLIAM and Queen MARY. So help me GOD.

And the Estates Do Ordain, That this Declaration be Ingrossed in Parchment, and Recorded in the Register Books of Parliament.

Follows the Grievances Represented by the Estates of the Kingdom of SCOTLAND, to the KING'S most Excellent Majesty, to be Redressed in PARLIAMENT.

HE Estates of the Kingdom of Scotland, Do Represent, That the Committee of Parliament, Called the Articles, is a great Grievance to the Nation, and that there ought to be no Committees of Parliament, but such as are freely Chosen by the Estates, to prepare Motions and Overtures that are first made in the House.

That the first Act of Parliament 1669. Is inconsistent with the Establish-

ment of the Church-Government, now defired, and ought to be Abrogated.

That Forefaulturs in prejudice of Vasals, Creditors and Heirs of Entail, are a great Grievance.

That the obliging the Liedges to Depone upon Crimes against Delinquents, otherwayes than when they are Adduced in special Processes, as Witnesses, is a great Grievance.

That Asizes of Error are a Grievance, and that Juries be considered by

Parliament.

That the eighteenth Act of Parliament 1681. Declaring a Cumulative fu-

That the Commissariot Courts, as they are now Constitute, are a Grievance. That the Twenty (eventh Act of Parliament 1663. Giving to the King Power to Impose Custom at pleasure, upon Forraign Import and Trade, is a Grievance, and prejudicial to the Trade of the Nation.

That the not taking an Effectual Cour eto Repress the Depredations and Rob-

beries by the Highland Clans, is a Grievance.

That the Banishment by the Council of the greatest part of the Advocat

That the most of the Laws Enacted in the Parliament Anno 1685, are

Impious and Intollerable Grievances.

That the Marriage of a King or Queen of this Realm to a Papist, is Dangerous to the Protestant Religion, and ought to be provided against.

That the Levying, or Keeping on Foot a Standing Army in time of peace,

without Consent of Parliament, is a Grievance.

That all Grievances relating to the Manner and Measure of the Leidges, their Representation in Parliament be Considered and Redressed in the first Parliament:

That the Grievances of the Burrows be Considered and Redressed in the first Parliament.

The

The OAT H taken by the King and Queen at Their Ac-

E WILLIAM and MARY, King and Queen of Scotland. Faithfully Promise and Swear by this Out Solemn o ATH, in prefence of the Eternal GOD, That during the whole Course of Our Life, We will Serve the same Eternal Go D; to the utmost of Our Power, according as He has Required in His most Holy Word, Revealed and Contained in the Old and New Testaments; and according to the same Word, shall Maintain the True Religion of Christ Jesus, the Preaching of His Holy Word, and the due and right Ministration of the Sacraments, now Received and Preached within the Realin of Storland; and shall Abolish and Gainstand all False Religion, contrary to the same; and shall Rule the People committed to Our Charge, according to the Will and Command of GOD, Revealed in His aforesaid Word, and according to the Love-able Laws and Constitutions, Received in this Realm, no wayes Replignant to the laid Word of the Eternal GOD, And shall procure to the uttermost of Out Power, to the Kirk of GOD, and whole Christian People, true and perfect Peace, in all time coming, That We shall preserve and keep Inviolated the Rights and Rents, with all just Priviledges of the Crown of Scotland ; Neither shall We Transfer nor Alienat the same ; That We shall Forbid and Repress, in all Estates and Degrees, Reife, Oppression, and all kind of Wrong; And We shall Command and Procure, That Justice and Equity in all Judgments, be keeped to all persons without Exception, as the Lord and Father of all Mercies shall be merciful to Us : And We shall be Careful to Root out all Hereticks and Enemies to the true Worship of GOD, that shall be Convict by the True Kirk of G O D, of the forefaids Crimes, out of Our Lands and Empyre of Scotland: And We Faithfully Affirm the Things above written by Our Solemn Oath. Signed by Us at Whitehall, the Eleventh Day of May, One thousand fix hundred fourscore and nine years.

WILLIAM R. 4 AP 54 MARY R.

At Edinburgh, the 21 of funt 1689.

Declaration of the Estates of this Kingdom, Containing the Claim of Right, and the Offer of the Crown to Their Maje Hies, King William and Queen Mary; With the Grievances Represented by the Estates, And the Oath Taken and Signed by the King and Queen, at Their Acceptance of the Crown, to be Printed. Extracted out of the Records of Parliament, by

AL. GIBSON, Ch

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